Title 33 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part IX. Water Quality

Chapter 11. Surface Water Quality Standards

§1101. Introduction

C. The federal regulations governing water quality standards require that states review and revise as appropriate their water quality standards every three years. In the 1989 revision of the Louisiana surface water quality standards, the segments listed in the Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses Table (Table 3) were renumbered to coincide with a new water body code system, and several new segments with corresponding criteria, including lakes, were added. Also, water quality criteria for additional toxic substances were added. Other revisions were made in sections dealing with antidegradation, exceptions, criteria, and application of standards, as well as Table 3. During 1991, two specific revisions were made to the surface water quality standards. In March 1991, five additional metals criteria were adopted and typographical error corrections were made. In October 1991, criteria for 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p dioxin for the protection of human health were adopted. In this current (1993) triennial revision of the surface water quality standards, one of the most significant revisions was the incorporation of a narrative biological criteria statement which fulfills the objectives of the Clean Water Act. Additionally, language for mixing zones was modified and/or added. Several water bodies were assigned site specific criteria and/or uses and a subcategory of fish and wildlife propagation was defined.

<u>C.</u>

§1105. Definitions

Acute Toxicity—toxicity that after short term exposure exerts lethal or other deleterious impacts on representative, sensitive organisms. For whole effluent toxicity testing, it can be defined as significantly greater toxicity than the control adverse effects on representative sensitive organisms that result from a single dose or single exposure of a chemical or a mixture of chemicals; any lethal or deleterious effect produced within a short period of time, usually less than 96 hours.

* * *

Artificial Heat—heat derived from unnatural sources such as power plants and other industrial cooling processes.

Assimilation Capacity—the ability of a water body to receive water, sediment, and other substances without incurring detrimental changes or significantly altering the community integrity.

<u>Background Condition—a concentration of a substance in a particular environment that is indicative of minimal influence by human (anthropogenic) sources.</u>

* * *

Biological Succession—the gradual and orderly process of ecosystem or community development brought about by changes in species populations that culminates in the production of a climax characteristic of a particular geographic region.

Brackish Marshes those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of moderate salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support,

emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in such soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation would include wiregrass (Spartina patens), three-cornered grass (Scirpus olneyi), coco (Scirpus robustus), and widgeongrass (Ruppia maritima). Brackish marshes are also characterized by interstitial water salinity which normally ranges between 7 and 15 parts per thousand.

<u>Brackish Water</u>—surface water (creeks, bayous, rivers, lakes, estuaries) having an average salinity of 2 parts per thousand or greater and less than 10 parts per thousand; does not apply to wetland interstitial salinity regime.

Chronic Toxicity—toxicity whichthat, after long-term exposure, exerts sublethal negative effects on, or whichthat is lethal to representative, sensitive organisms.

Clean Techniques—those requirements (or practices for sample collection and handling) necessary to produce reliable analytical data in the microgram per liter (µg/L) or part per billion (ppb) an integrated system of sample collection and laboratory analytical procedures designed to detect concentrations of trace metals below criteria levels and eliminate or minimize inadvertent sample contamination that can occur during traditional sampling practices.

* * *

<u>Estuary</u>—an area where fresh water systems and salt water systems interact. Such areas can extend from coastal areas into inland rivers and streams as far as the limit of tidal influence or as far as the saltwater wedge reaches. Estuarine salinities are variable and influenced by physical (i.e. tide, sedimentation, precipitation), chemical (i.e. variable salinities), and biological (i.e. vegetation, faunal populations) factors.

<u>Excepted Use—a water body classification reflecting natural conditions and/or physical limitations that preclude the water body from meeting its designated use(s). Such classifications include, but are not limited to, man-made waters, naturally dystrophic waters, and intermittent streams.</u>

* * *

Fresh Water—surface water (creeks, bayous, rivers, lakes) having an average salinity of less than 2 parts per thousand; does not apply to wetland interstitial salinity regime.

Fresh Warmwater Biota—aquatic life species whose populations typically inhabit waters with warm temperatures (seasonal averages above 20°C, 68°F) and low salinities (less than 2 parts per thousand), including, but not limited to, black basses and freshwater sunfish and catfish and characteristic freshwater aquatic invertebrates and wildlife.

Freshwater Swamps and Marshes those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in such soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical freshwater swamp vegetation includes bald cypress marshes, and open areas within freshwater swamps would include bulltongue (Sagittaria spp.), maiden cane (Panicum hemitomon), water hyacinth (Eichornia crassipes), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), alligatorweed (Alternanthera philoxeroides), and Hydrocotyl sp. Freshwater swamps and marshes are also characterized by interstitial water salinity whichthat is normally less than 2 parts per thousand.

g/L—grams per liter.

Harmonic Mean Flow—a statistical value used to calculate permit limits where 7Q10 flow is not appropriate. This calculation is intended for positive numbers and non-zero values, thereby, precluding the use of negative flow values. The formula is as follows, where H is the harmonic mean, n is the number of samples, x is the actual samples:

$$\frac{1}{H} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}}$$

Intermediate Marshes—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes wiregrass (Spartina patens), deer pea (Vigna luteola), bulltongue (Sagittaria spp.) wild millet (Echinochloa walteri), bullwhip (Scirpus californicus), and sawgrass (Cladium jamaicense). Intermediate marshes are also characterized by interstitial water salinity which normally ranges between 3 and 6 parts per thousand.

Intermittent Streams—a water body in which natural conditions of flow, width, and depth preclude reasonable primary contact recreational water uses and the propagation of a balanced population of aquatic biota-streams that provide water flow continuously during some seasons of the year but little or no flow during the drier times of the year.

* * *

Man-Made Watereourse <u>Body</u> Body a ditch or canal or channelized stream created specifically and used primarily for drainage or conveyance of water a body of water that has been anthropogenically created or altered and is used primarily for drainage, conveyance, or retention of water for purposes of irrigation, transportation, sanitation, flood relief, water diversion, or natural resource extraction. The physical and hydrological characteristics of man-made water bodies are not conducive to the establishment of a balanced population of aquatic biota or to the full support of recreational activities.

<u>Marine water</u>—of, relating to, or found in surface waters with average salinities greater than or equal to 10 parts per thousand; does not apply to wetland interstitial salinity regime.

Marine Water Biota those aquatic life species whose populations typically inhabit waters with salinities equal to or greater than 2 (‰) including but not limited to characteristic fishes, invertebrates and wildlife of coastal waters and the Gulf of Mexico.

mg/L—milligrams per liter; this unit of measure is essentially equivalent to parts per million in dilute aqueous solutions.

* * *

ng/L—nanograms per liter; this unit of measure is essentially equivalent to parts per trillion in dilute aqueous solutions.

Nonpoint Source—a diffuse source of water pollution that does not discharge through a point source, but instead, flows freely across exposed natural or man-made surfaces such as agricultural or urban runoff and runoff from construction, mining, or silviculture activities that are not regulated as point sources.

Person—any individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firm, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, or any other juridical person which shall include, but not <u>be</u> limited to, trusts, joint stock companies, associations, the State of Louisiana, political subdivisions of the state, commissions, and interstate bodies.

* * *

Process Heat heat derived from unnatural sources such as power plants and other industrial cooling processes.

Receiving Waters the waters of the state into which an effluent is, or may be, discharged.

Saline Marshes—those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of salinity characteristic of nearshore Gulf of Mexico ambient water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in such soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes oystergrass (Spartina alterniflora), glasswort (Salicornia spp.), black rush (Juncus roemerianus), saltwort (Batis maritima), black mangrove (Avicennia germinans), and salt grass (Distichlis spicata). Saline marshes are also characterized by interstitial water salinity that normally exceeds 16 %.

* * *

 $u\mu g/L$ —micrograms per liter; this unit of measure is essentially equivalent to parts per billion in dilute aqueous solutions.

Ultra-Clean Techniques those requirements or practices necessary to produce reliable analytical data in the nanogram per liter (ng/L) or part per trillio (ppt) range.

Use Attainability Analysis (*UAA*)—a structured scientific assessment of the factors (chemical, physical, biological, and economic) affecting the attainment of designated water uses in a water_body. Recommendations for the revision of the water quality standards may be based upon a use attainability analysis.

* * *

<u>Water Body Exception Classification—a water body classification indicating natural conditions</u> and/or physical limitations that preclude the water body from meeting water quality criteria. Classifications include, but are not limited to, man-made water bodies, naturally dystrophic waters, and intermittent streams.

Water Pollution—the introduction into the waters of the state by any means, including dredge-and-fill operations, of any substance in a concentration which that tends to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of such waters, including, but not limited to, the discharge of brine from salt domes which that are located on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico into any waters off said coastline and extending there from three miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division LR 25:2401 (December 1999), LR 26:2545 (November 2000), LR 29:557 (April 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:**.

§1109 Policy

A.-B. ...

C. Water Body Exception Categories Classification. Poor water quality will be viewed as a problem to be solved, not as an impediment to categorizing water bodies or assigning designated uses. However, some water bodies, because of natural water quality or physical limitations, may qualify for an excepted use water body exception classification. This classification will be made on a case by case basis. Whenever data indicate that an excepted water body exception classification is warranted, the department will recommend the exception to the state administrative authority for approval. In all cases where exceptions are proposed, the concurrence of the Water Quality Protection Division Director regional administrator of the EPA must be obtained and the opportunity for public participation must be provided during the exceptions review process. The general criteria of these standards shall apply to all water bodies

classified as a water body exception except where a particular water body is specifically exempted. A use attainability analysis may be conducted to gather data necessary to justify a water body exception classification. If such a classification is justified, applicable water uses and water quality criteria will be established. In most cases, the proposed exception will be considered during the public participation process along with a permit application or management plan update. Exceptions are allowed for the following three categories of water bodies: eertain intermittent streams, man made water bodies, and naturally dystrophic waters. Applications for excepted water use classifications may be considered for certain water bodies which satisfy one of the following descriptions.

C.1.-H. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

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§1111. Water Use Designations

A. There are seven water uses designated for surface waters in Louisiana: primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, drinking water supply, oyster propagation, agriculture, and outstanding natural resource waters. Designated uses assigned to aeach subsegment apply to all water bodies (listed water body and tributaries/distributaries of the listed water body) contained in that subsegment unless unique chemical, physical, and/or biological conditions preclude such uses. However, the designated uses of drinking water supply, oyster propagation, and/or outstanding natural resource waters apply only to the water bodies specifically namedso designated in Table 3 (LAC 33:IX.1123). Table 3, and not to any tributaries andor distributaries to such water body which are typically contained in separate subsegments. A description of each designated use follows.

- F. Agriculture. Agriculture involves_the use of water for crop spraying, irrigation, livestock watering, poultry operations, and other farm purposes not related to human consumption.
- D. Drinking Water Supply. Drinking water supply refers to__the use of water for human consumption and general household use. (See definition in LAC 33:IX.1105.) Surface waters designated as drinking water supplies are identified in the numerical criteria tables; this designation does not apply to their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.
- Fish and Wildlife Propagation. Fish and wildlife propagation_includes the use of water for aquatic habitat, food, resting, reproduction, cover, and/or travel corridors for any indigenous wildlife and aquatic life species associated with the aquatic environment. This use also includes the maintenance of water quality at a level that prevents damage to indigenous wildlife and aquatic life species associated with the aquatic environment and contamination of aquatic biota consumed by humans. The subcategory of "limited aquatic life and wildlife use" recognizes the natural variability of aquatic habitats, community requirements, and local environmental conditions. Limited aquatic life and wildlife use may be designated for water bodies having habitat that is uniform in structure and morphology, with most of the regionally expected aquatic species absent, low species diversity and richness, and/or a severely imbalanced trophic structure. Aquatic life able to survive and/or propagate in such water bodies includes species tolerant of severe or variable environmental conditions. Water bodies that might qualify for the limited aquatic life and wildlife use subcategory include intermittent streams, and naturally dystrophic and man-made water bodies with characteristics including, but not limited to, irreversible hydrologic modification, anthropogenically and irreversibly degraded water quality, uniform channel morphology, lack of channel structure, uniform

substrate, lack of riparian structure, and similar characteristics making the available habitat for aquatic life and wildlife suboptimal. Limited aquatic life and wildlife use will be denoted in Table 3 (LAC 33:IX.1123), Table 3, as an "L."

- G. Outstanding Natural Resource Waters. Outstanding natural resource waters_includes water bodies designated for preservation, protection, reclamation, or enhancement of wilderness, aesthetic qualities, and ecological regimes, such as those designated under the Louisiana Natural and Scenic Rivers System or those designated by the department as waters of ecological significance. Characteristics of outstanding natural resource waters include, but are not limited to, highly diverse or unique instream and/or riparian habitat, high species diversity, balanced trophic structure, unique species, or similar qualities. This use designation applies only to the water bodies specifically identified in Table 3 (LAC 33:IX.1123), Table 3 and not to their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.
- E. Oyster Propagation. Oyster propagation is the use of water to maintain biological systems that support economically important species of oysters, clams, mussels, or other mollusks so that their productivity is preserved and the health of human consumers of these species is protected. This use shall apply only to those water bodies named in the Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses Table and not to their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.
- A. Primary Contact Recreation- Primary contact recreation is any recreational or other water contact use involving prolonged or regular full-body contact with the water and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable amounts of water is considerable. Examples of this type of water use include swimming, skiing, and diving.
- B. Secondary Contact Recreation. Secondary contact recreation is defined as—any recreational or other water use contact activity in which prolonged or regular full body contact with the water is either incidental or accidental, and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal. Such Examples of this type of water uses include fishing, wading, commercial or recreational boating, and any or other limited water contact incident to shoreline activityies.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division LR 25:2401 (December 1999), LR 26:2546 (November 2000), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:**.

§1113. Criteria

A.-C.6.a. ...

b. The criteria for protection of aquatic life are based on acute and chronic concentrations in fresh and marine waters (see definitions in LAC 33:XI §1105) as specified in the EPA criteria documents and are developed primarily for attainment of the fish and wildlife propagation use. Where a specific numerical criterion is not derived in EPA criteria documents, a criterion is developed by applying an appropriate application factor for acute and chronic effects to the lowest LC50 value for a representative Louisiana species. The application of either freshwater toxics criteria or marine toxics criteria in brackish waters will be determined by the average salinity of the water body (see definitions in LAC 33:XI §1105). In cases where the average salinity is 2 ppt or greater and less than 10 ppt, the more stringent criteria will be used unless an alternative site-specific criterion is developed (as described in EPA-822-R-02-047, November 2002).

c...

d. Metals criteria are based on dissolved metals concentrations in ambient waters. Hardness values are averaged from two-year data compilations contained in the latest Louisiana Water Quality Data Summary or other comparable data compilations or reports. Metals criteria have been developed for both fresh and marine waters, but not brackish waters. The application of either freshwater metals criteria or marine metals criteria in brackish waters will be determined by the average salinity of the water body (see definitions in LAC 33:XI §1105). In cases where the average salinity is 2 ppt or greater and less than 10 ppt, the more stringent criteria will be used unless an alternative site-specific criterion is developed (as described in EPA-822-R-02-047, November 2002).

e. ...

f. The use of clean <u>techniques</u>or <u>ultra-clean techniques</u> may be required to definitively assess ambient levels of some pollutants (e.g., EPA method 1669 for metals) or to assess such pollutants when numeric or narrative water quality standards are not being attained. Clean and ultra-clean techniques are defined in LAC 33:IX.1105.

		Table 1									
		riteria for Specif i									
(In microgram	s per liter (µg/L)			ı nless desi g							
	A	quatic Life Prote	ction		Human						
		Prote									
Toxic Substance	Fresh	Marin	e Water	Duinking	Non-						
	A4-		A4-	Character.	Drinking Water	Drinking Water					
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic		Water Supply ²					
Pesticides and PCB's Supply Supply											
Aldrin	3.00	1 esticides and 1	1.300		0.04 ng/L	0.04 ng/L ³					
Chlordane	2.40	0.0043	0.090	0.0040	0.04 ng/L 0.19 ng/L	0.04 ng/L 0.19 ng/L					
DDT	1.10	0.0043	0.030	0.0040	0.19 ng/L 0.19 ng/L	0.19 ng/L 0.19 ng/L					
TDE (DDD)	0.03	0.0010	1.250	0.0010	0.17 ng/L 0.27 ng/L	0.17 ng/L 0.27 ng/L					
DDE	52.5	10.5000	0.700	0.1400	0.19 ng/L	0.27 ng/L 0.19 ng/L					
Dieldrin	32.3 0.2374	10.3000 0.0557	0.710	0.0019	0.15 ng/L 0.05 ng/L	0.13 ng/L 0.05 ng/L					
Endosulfan	0.2374 0.22	0.0557 0.0560	0.710	0.0019 0.0087	0.03 ng/L 0.47	0.03 fig/12 0.64					
Endrin			+			-					
	0.0864	0.0375	0.037	0.0023	0.26	0.26					
Heptachlor	0.52	0.0038	0.053	0.0036	0.07 ng/L	0.07 ng/L					
Hexachlorocyclohexan	5.30	0.21	0.160		0.11	0.20					
e (gamma BHC,											
Lindane)											
Polychlorinated	2.00	0.0140	10.000	0.0300	0.01 ng/L	0.01 ng/L					
Biphenyls, Total											
(PCB's)											
Toxaphene	0.73	0.0002	0.210	0.0002	0.24 ng/L	0.24 ng/L					

Table 1 **Numerical Criteria for Specific Toxic Substances** (In micrograms per liter (µg/L) or parts per billion (ppb) unless designated otherwise) **Aquatic Life Protection** Human Health **Protection** Freshwater **Marine Water** Non-Toxic Substance **Drinking Drinking** Water Chronic Chronic Water Acute Acute Supply² Supply¹ 100.00 2.4-Dichlorophenoxyaceti e acid (2,4-D) 2-(2.4.5-10.00 Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (2,4,5-TP; Silvex) **Volatile Organic Chemicals** 2.249 Benzene 1.125 2.700 1.350 1.1 12.5 Carbon Tetrachloride 0.22 2,730 1,365 15,000 7.500 12 (Tetrachloromethane) Chloroform 2.890 1.445 4.075 53 70 8.150 (Trichloromethane) **Ethylbenzene** 3,200 8,760 4,380 1.600 2.39 mg/L 8.1 mg/L^4 1.2-Dichloroethane 11.800 5.900 11.300 0.365.650 68 (EDC) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 5,280 2.640 200 0 3.120 1,560 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1.800 900 0.56 6.9 1,1,2,2-932 466 902 451 0.16 1.8 Tetrachloroethane 1.1-Dichloroethylene 1.160 580 22.400 11.200 0.05 0.58 **Trichloroethylene** 3.900 1.950 200 100 28 21 Tetrachloroethylene 1.290 510 0.65 25 645 1.020 Toluene 1,270 635 950 475 6.1 mg/L46.2 mg/L Vinyl Chloride 19 35.8 (Chloroethylene) 2,930 Bromoform 1,790 34 7 1,465 895 3.9 (Tribromomethane) Bromodichloromethan 0.23.3 **Acid-Extractable Organic Chemicals** Methylene chloride 19,300 9,650 25,600 12,800 4-4 87 (Dichloromethane) Methyl chloride 55,000 27,500 27,000 13,500 (Chloromethane) Dibromochloromethan 0.39

303

129

606

258

1,-3-Dichloropropene

2-Chlorophenol

79

39 5

9.86

0.10

5.08

162.79

126.4

Table 1 **Numerical Criteria for Specific Toxic Substances** (In micrograms per liter (µg/L) or parts per billion (ppb) unless designated otherwise) **Aquatic Life Protection** Human Health **Protection Freshwater Marine Water** Non-**Toxic Substance Drinking Drinking** Water **Chronic** Water Acute Acute Chronic Supply¹ Supply² 0.10 3-Chlorophenol 0.10 4-Chlorophenol 383 192 535 268 2,3-Dichlorophenol 0.04__ 2,4-Dichlorophenol 202 232.6 101 0.30 2.5-Dichlorophenol 0.50 __ 2,6-Dichlorophenol 0.203,4-Dichlorophenol 0.30 Phenol (Total)5 700 350 580 290 5.00 50.0 **Base/Neutral Extractable Organic Chemicals** Benzidine 250 125 $\frac{0.17 \text{ ng/L}}{1}$ 0.08 ng/L**Hexachlorobenzene** 0.25 ng/L0.25 ng/LHexachlorobutadiene 64 5.1 1.02 0.320.09 0.11 1.6 **Other Organics** 2.3.78-0.71 ppq⁹ 0.72 ppqTetrachlorodibenzo-pdioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) **Metals and Inorganics** Arsenic 339.8 150 69.00 36.00 50.0 Chromium III (Tri)^{7,8} 103 103.00 50 0 310 515.00 537 181 980 318 Chromium VI (Hex) 16 11 1.10 50.00 50.0 mg/L Zine^{7,8} 58 90 81 $5.0 \,\mathrm{mg/L}$ 64 108 117 205 187 Cadmium^{7,8} 45.35 10.00 10.0 15 0.62 32 1.03 67 1.76 Copper^{7,8} 10 7 3.63 3.63 1.0 mg/L18 12 35 22 Lead^{7,8} 30 1.2 209 8.08 50.0 2.5 65 138 5.31 0.012^{11} 0.025^{11} Mercury⁸ 2.04 2 2.0

	Table 1									
	Numerical Criteria for Specific Toxic Substances									
(In microgram	(In micrograms per liter (µg/L) or parts per billion (ppb) unless designated otherwise)									
	A	Human Health Protection								
Toxic Substance	Fresh	Marin	e Water		Non-					
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Drinking Water Supply ¹	Drinking Water Supply ²				
Nickel ^{7,8}	788	88	74	8.2	1	_				
	1397	160								
	2,495	279								
Cyanide	4 5.9	5.4	1.0	_	663.8	12,844				

		3.7	. 16	Tabl		• 6 • .		
		Nun		iteria for S icrograms i		xic Substand	<u>ces</u>	
		A		fe Protectio		<u> </u>	Human Hea	alth Protection
	Fres	hwater		e Water		sh Water	Drinking	Non-Drinking
Toxic Substance	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water Supply ¹	Water Supply ²
Aldrin	3.00		1.300		1.300		$4x10^{-5}$	$4x10^{-5}$
<u>Benzene</u>	2,249	<u>1,125</u>	2,700	<u>1,350</u>	2,249	<u>1,125</u>	<u>0.58</u>	<u>6.59</u>
Benzidine	<u>250</u>	<u>125</u>	==	11	<u>250</u>	<u>125</u>	$8x10^{-5}$	1.7×10^{-4}
Bromodichloromethane	==	11		11		=	<u>0.52</u>	<u>6.884</u>
<u>Bromoform</u>								
(Tribromomethane)	<u>2,930</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>1790</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>34.7</u>
Carbon Tetrachloride								
(Tetrachloromethane)	<u>2,730</u>	<u>1,365</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>2,730</u>	<u>1,365</u>	<u>0.22</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<u>Chlordane</u>	<u>2.40</u>	0.0043	0.090	0.0040	<u>.090</u>	<u>0.0040</u>	1.9x10 ⁻⁴	1.9x10 ⁻⁴
<u>Chloroform</u>								
(Trichloromethane)	<u>2,890</u>	<u>1,445</u>	<u>8,150</u>	<u>4,075</u>	<u>2,890</u>	<u>1,445</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>70</u>
2-Chlorophenol	<u>258</u>	<u>129</u>	=	<u>=</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>126.4</u>
3-Chlorophenol	=	==	=	<u>=</u>	=	<u>=</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>=</u>
4-Chlorophenol	<u>383</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>=</u>
Cyanide	<u>45.9</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	11	<u>1.0</u>	=	<u>663.8</u>	<u>12,844</u>
<u>DDE</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>10.5000</u>	<u>0.700</u>	<u>0.1400</u>	<u>0.700</u>	<u>0.1400</u>	1.9x10 ⁻⁴	1.9×10^{-4}
<u>DDT</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>0.0010</u>	<u>0.130</u>	<u>0.0010</u>	<u>0.130</u>	<u>0.0010</u>	1.9x10 ⁻⁴	<u>1.9x10⁻⁴</u>
Dibromochloromethane	==	<u>=</u>	==	<u>=</u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>5.08</u>
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	<u>11,800</u>	<u>5,900</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>5,650</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>5,650</u>	<u>0.36</u>	<u>6.8</u>
1,1-Dichloroethylene	<u>1,160</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>22,400</u>	<u>11,200</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.58</u>
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic								
acid (2,4-D)	=	=	==	=	==	<u></u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>=</u>
2,3-Dichlorophenol	=	=	==	==	==	<u>=</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>==</u>
2,4-Dichlorophenol	<u>202</u>	<u>101</u>	==	<u>=</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u>232.6</u>
2,5-Dichlorophenol	=	=	==	=	==	<u></u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>==</u>
2,6-Dichlorophenol	=	<u>=</u>	==	<u>=</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u></u>
3,4-Dichlorophenol	=	<u>=</u>	==	<u>=</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u></u>
1,-3-Dichloropropene	<u>606</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>39.5</u>	0.33	<u>5.51</u>
<u>Dieldrin</u>	0.2374	0.0557	<u>0.710</u>	<u>0.0019</u>	0.2374	<u>0.0019</u>	$5x10^{-5}$	5×10^{-5}
<u>Endosulfan</u>	<u>0.22</u>	<u>0.0560</u>	0.034	<u>0.0087</u>	<u>0.034</u>	<u>0.0087</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>0.64</u>
<u>Endrin</u>	0.0864	<u>0.0375</u>	0.037	0.0023	<u>0.037</u>	0.0023	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.26</u>
Ethylbenzene	<u>3,200</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>8,760</u>	<u>4,380</u>	<u>3,200</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,390</u>	<u>8,100</u>

		Nur	nerical Cr	Table iteria for S		xic Substan	ces	
				icrograms į			<u> </u>	
		<u>A</u>	Aquatic Li	fe Protectio	<u>n</u>		Human Hea	alth Protection
	Fres	<u>hwater</u>	Marin	e Water	<u>Bracki</u>	sh Water	<u>Drinking</u>	Non-Drinking
<u>Toxic Substance</u>	Acute	<u>Chronic</u>	Acute	<u>Chronic</u>	Acute	<u>Chronic</u>	Water Supply ¹	Water Supply ²
<u>Heptachlor</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.0038</u>	<u>0.053</u>	<u>0.0036</u>	<u>0.053</u>	<u>0.0036</u>	7×10^{-5}	$7x10^{-5}$
<u>Hexachlorobenzene</u>	==	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u></u>	2.5×10^{-4}	2.5x10 ⁻⁴
Hexachlorobutadiene ³	<u>5.1</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.32</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.11</u>
<u>Hexachlorocyclohexane</u>								
(gamma BHC, Lindane)	<u>5.30</u>	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.160</u>	<u></u>	<u>0.160</u>	<u></u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.20</u>
Methyl chloride								
(Chloromethane)	55,000	<u>27,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>	13,500	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
Methylene chloride								
(Dichloromethane)	<u>19,300</u>	<u>9,650</u>	<u>25,600</u>	<u>12,800</u>	<u>19,300</u>	<u>9,650</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>87</u>
Phenol (Total) ⁴	<u>700</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Polychlorinated Biphenyls,							_	_
Total (PCB's)	<u>2.00</u>	<u>0.0140</u>	<u>10.000</u>	0.0300	<u>2.00</u>	<u>0.0140</u>	5.59x10 ⁻⁵	5.61x10 ⁻⁵
TDE (DDD)	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.0060</u>	<u>1.250</u>	<u>0.2500</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.0060</u>	$2.7x10^{-4}$	2.7x10 ⁻⁴
2,3,7 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-								
<u>p-dioxin</u>							6	6
$(2,3,7,8-TCDD)^5$	==	=	==	<u>=</u>		<u>==</u>	0.71×10^{-6}	0.72×10^{-6}
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<u>932</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>0.16</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Tetrachloroethylene</u>	<u>1,290</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>1020</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>0.65</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Toluene</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>6,100</u>	46,200
<u>Toxaphene</u>	<u>0.73</u>	0.0002	<u>0.210</u>	0.0002	<u>0.210</u>	0.0002	2.4×10^{-4}	2.4x10 ⁻⁴
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<u>5,280</u>	<u>2,640</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>200.0</u>	==
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<u>1,800</u>	<u>900</u>	=	=	<u>1,800</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>6.9</u>
<u>Trichloroethylene</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>21</u>
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy)								
propionic acid (2,4,5-TP;								
<u>Silvex</u>)	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u></u>	<u>=</u>	=	<u>=</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>==</u>
Vinyl Chloride								
(Chloroethylene)	<u>=</u>	=	<u>=</u>	=	=	=	2.37x10 ⁻²	<u>0.45</u>

Total phenol as measured by the 4 aminoantipyrine (4AAP) method

Chromium III:

$$\frac{acute = e^{-(0.8190[ln(hardness)] + 3.6880)} X CF}{ehronic = e^{-(0.8190[ln(hardness)] + 1.5610)} X CF}$$

¹Applies to surface water bodies designated as a Drinking Water Supply and also protects for primary and secondary contact recreation and fish consumption.

²Applies to surface water bodies not designated as a Drinking Water <u>S</u>supply and protects for primary and secondary contact recreation and fish consumption.

³ng/L = nanograms per liter, parts per trillion

⁴mg/L = milligrams per liter, parts per million

³⁵ Includes Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene

⁴⁶Total phenol as measured by the 4-aminoantipyrine (4AAP) method Includes Hexachloro 1,3 butadiene

⁷Hardness dependent criteria for freshwater are based on the following natural logarithm formulas multiplied by conversion factors (CF) for acute and chronic protection. (in descending order, numbers represent criteria in μg/L at hardness values of 50, 100, and 200 mg/L CaCO3, respectively):

Zinc:

$$\frac{acute - e^{-(0.8473[ln(hardness)] + 0.8604)} \cdot X \cdot CF}{chronic - e^{-(0.8473[ln(hardness)] + 0.7614)} \cdot X \cdot CF}$$

Cadmium:

Copper:

$$\frac{acute - e^{-(0.9422[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.3844)} \cdot X \cdot CF}{ehronic - e^{-(0.8545[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.3860)} \cdot X \cdot CF}$$

Lead:

$$acute = acute = e^{(1.2730[ln(hardness)]-1.4600)} X CF$$

 $chronic = e^{(1.2730[ln(hardness)]-4.7050)} X CF$

Nickel:

$$\frac{acute = e^{-(0.8460[\ln(hardness)] + 3.3612)} X CF \\ -chronic = e^{-(0.8460[\ln(hardness)] + 1.1645)} X CF$$

¹¹If the four day average concentration for total mercury exceeds 0.012 μg/L in freshwater or 0.025 μg/L in saltwater more than once in a three year period, the edible portion of aquatic species of concern must be analyzed to determine whether the concentration of methyl mercury exceeds the FDA action level (1.0 mg/kg). If the FDA action level is exceeded, the state must notify the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator, initiate a revision of its mercury criterion in its water quality standards so as to protect designated uses, and take other appropriate action such as issuance of a fish consumption advisory for the affected area.

	Table 1A.	Conversion Factors fo	r Dissolved Metals ^a	
Metal	Conversion Factor Freshwater Acute Criteria	Conversion Factor Freshwater Chronic Criteria	Conversion Factor Marine Water Acute Criteria	Conversion Factor Marine Water Chronic Criteria
Arsenic	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chromium III (Tri)	0.316	0.86	NA	NA
Chromium VI (Hex)	0.982	0.962	0.993	0.993
Zine	0.978	0.986	0.946	0.946
Cadmium ^b	0.973	0.938	0.994	0.994
Copper	0.960	0.960	0.830	0.830
Lead ^b	0.892	0.892	0.951	0.951
Mercury	0.85 ^e	N/A^d	0.85 ^e	N/A ^d
Nickel	0.998	0.997	0.990	0.990

⁸Freshwater and saltwater metals criteria are expressed in terms of the dissolved metal in the water column. The standard was calculated by multiplying the previous water quality criteria by a conversion factor (CF). The CF represents the EPA recommended conversion factors found in 60 FR 68354 68364 (December 10, 1998) and shown in Table 1A.

⁹ppq = parts per quadrillion

⁵⁴⁰Advances in scientific knowledge concerning the toxicity, cancer potency, metabolism, or exposure pathways of toxic pollutants that affect the assumptions on which existing criteria are based may necessitate a revision of dioxin numerical criteria at any time. Such revisions, however, will be accomplished only after proper consideration of designated water uses. Any proposed revision will be consistent with state and federal regulations.

	<u>Table 1A.</u> <u>Metals and Inorganics</u> (In micrograms per liter (μg/L) or parts per billion (ppb))								
<u>Toxic</u>	Aquatic Life Protection								
Substance	<u>Freshwater</u>			Marine Water		h Water ^f	<u>Drinking</u> <u>Water</u> <u>Supply^a</u>		
	<u>Acute</u>	<u>Chronic</u>	Acute	Chronic	<u>Acute</u>	Chronic			
<u>Arsenic</u> ^c	<u>339.8</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>69.00</u>	<u>36.00</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>10.0</u>		
<u>Chromium</u> <u>III (Tri)^{b,c}</u>	Acute: e (0.8190[In(hardness)] + 3.6 Chronic: e (0.8190[In(hardness)] +		515.00	<u>103.00</u>	<u>*</u>	*	<u>50.0</u>		
Chromium VI (Hex) ^c	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	11,100	50.00	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	50.0		
Zinc ^{b,c}	Acute: e (0.8473[ln(hardness)] + 0.86 Chronic: e (0.8473[ln(hardness)] +	0.7614) x 0.986	<u>90</u>	<u>81</u>	*	*	<u>5,000</u>		
<u>Cadmium</u> ^{b,c}	Chronic: e (0.7852[ln(hardness)] -	74) X (1.136672-[ln (hardness) (0.041838)] 3.4900) X (1.101672-[ln (hardness) (0.041838)]	<u>45.35</u>	10.00	*	*	10.0		
Copper ^{b,c}	Acute: e (0.9422[ln(hardness)] - 1.38 Chronic: e (0.8545[ln(hardness)] -	1.3860) x 0.960	3.63	3.63	<u>*</u>	*	1000		
<u>Lead^{b,c}</u>		00) X (1.46203-[ln (hardness)(0.145712)] 4.7050) X (1.46203-[ln (hardness) (0.145712)]	<u>209</u>	8.08	*	*	<u>50.0</u>		
Mercury ^c	2.04 ^d	<u>0.012^e</u>	<u>2 ^d</u>	0.025 ^e	2 ^d	<u>0.012</u> ^e	<u>2.0</u>		
Nickel ^{b,c}	Acute: e (0.8460[ln(hardness)] + 3.30 Chronic: e (0.8460[ln(hardness)] +		<u>74</u>	8.2	*	*			

th The conversion factors are given to three decimal places because they are intermediate values in the calculation of dissolved criteria. Conversion factors derived for the marine water chronic criteria are not yet available. Conversion factors derived for marine water acute criteria have been used for both marine water chronic and acute criteria.

Cadmium Acute CF = 1.136672 [(In hardness)(0.041838)]

Cadmium Chronic CF = 1.101672 [(In hardness)(0.041838)]

Lead Acute and Chronic CF = 1.46203 [(In hardness) (0.145712)]

^bConversion factors are hardness dependent. The values shown are with a hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO3. Conversion factors for any hardness can be calculated using the following equations:

^a Applies to surface water bodies designated as Drinking Water Supply and also protects for primary and secondary contact recreation and fish consumption.

bHardness-dependent criteria for freshwater are based on the natural logarithm formulas multiplied by conversion factors (CF) for acute and chronic protection. The minimum and maximum hardness values used for criteria calculation are 25 mg/L and 400 mg/L CaCO₃, as specified in 40 CFR 131.36.

^cFreshwater and saltwater metals criteria are expressed in terms of the dissolved metal in the water column. The standard was calculated by multiplying the previous water quality criteria by a conversion factor (CF). The CF represents the EPA-recommended conversion factors found in EPA-822-R-02-047, November 2002.

de Conversion factor is from: Office of Water Policy and Technical Guidance on Interpretation and Implementation of Aquatic Life Metals Criteria, October 1, 1993. Factors were expressed to two decimal places.

ed NIt is not appropriate to apply CF to chronic value for mercury because it is based on mercury residues in aquatic organisms rather than toxicity.

According to LAC 33:IX § 1113.C.6.d, the most stringent criteria (freshwater or marine) will be used.

*For hardness-dependent criteria, values are calculated using average hardness (mg/L CaCO₃) from two-year data compilations contained in the latest Louisiana Water Quality Data Summary or other comparable data compilations or reports, as described in LAC 33:XI §1113 C.6.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 17:967 (October 1991), repromulgated LR 17:1083 (November 1991), amended LR 20:883 (August 1994), LR 24:688 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2402 (December 1999), LR 26:2547 (November 2000), LR 27:289 (March 2001), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:**.

§1115. Application Of Standards

A. – A.1. ...

2. An established water quality value (criterion) represents the maximum general or numerical concentration limit or characteristic (with the exception of dissolved oxygen and pH) of a constituent in a water_body segment that is allowed by the state. For some toxic substances, however, criteria provide both acute and chronic limits for the protection of aquatic life in fresh and marine waters, and separate limits for the protection of human health. Criteria apply at all times, except where natural conditions cause them to be exceeded or where specific exemptions in the standards apply. Water uses, pollution sources, natural conditions, and the water quality criteria are all considered in the department's determination of appropriate permit limits for each wastewater discharge to a water body.

3. ...

C. – C.7.c. ...

8. For chlorides, sulfates and total dissolved solids, criteria are to be met below the point of discharge after complete mixing. Because criteria are developed over a long-term period, harmonic mean flow will be applied for mixing.

C.9. – C.Table 2b. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

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§1119. Implementation Plan for Antidegradation Policy

A. – B. ...

1. Procedures and methods by which the Antidegradation Policy is implemented are described in several documents produced under the Water Quality Management (WQM) Process ("The Water Quality Standards (WQS)₃," "The Water Quality InventoryIntegrated Report,," and "The Water Quality InventoryIntegrated Report,"

Management Plan," "The Continuing Planning Process."; and "The Water Pollution Control Program Plan"). These documents are available from the department.

2. ...

a. The state establishes the water quality standards specified in this Chapter to reflect the goals for individual water_bodies and provide the legal basis for antidegradation and for water pollution control. This Chapter also defines and designates water uses and criteria to protect them.

b. ...

c. Water quality monitoring data and water_body conditions are continually assessed to identify problem areas and assist in the development of water quality management plans and standards. The biennial Louisiana Water Quality InventoryIntegrated Report is the state's principal tool in water quality assessment and identifies areas of water quality degradation.

B.2.d. – C.2. ...

3. If the public has not been informed of the possible lowering of water quality and has had no opportunity to comment on it, then the state shall ensure that the public is provided that opportunity. In the case of state or federal wastewater discharge permits, this may be accomplished by including notice of the possible lowering of water quality in the public notice of the permit. If the location and load proposed in the discharge permit has been previously reviewed by the public as part of the water quality management plan, additional public notice is not required. When public notice of the permit is required, the following language will be included.

"During the preparation of this permit, it has been determined that this discharge will have no adverse impact on the existing uses of the receiving water_body. As with any discharge, however, some change in existing water quality may occur."

4. If a wastewater discharge or activity is proposed for an outstanding natural resource water_body, as defined by this Chapter, the administrative authority shall not approve that activity if it will cause degradation of these waters. For these purposes, degradation is defined as a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence interval from existing physical, chemical and biological conditions. Existing discharges of treated sanitary wastewater may be allowed if no reasonable alternative discharge location is available or if the discharge existed before the designation as an outstanding natural resource water_body.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 15:738 (September 1989), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2548 (November 2000), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:**.

§1121. Regulation of Toxic Substances Based on the General Criteria

A. – B.3.b.iii.(c). ...

4. For water_bodies whose designated use is as a drinking water supply, the department will calculate the in-stream concentration for all pollutants discharged discharged pollutants for which EPA has promulgated a maximum contaminant level (MCL). The permittee will be required to submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division sufficient effluent characterization data to make these calculations. Where dilution calculations indicate that in-stream concentrations may exceed the MCL requirements at appropriate flow conditions, the permittee may be required to conduct in-stream chemical monitoring or monitoring at the water supply.

5. To protect human health by eliminating chronic exposure to potentially toxic amounts of pollutants from aquatic species consumed by humans, the department will calculate the in-stream concentrations of all applicable pollutants for which EPA has published human health criteria in the Quality Criteria for Water, 1986, EPA 440/5-86-001, or subsequent revisions. The permittee will be required to submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division sufficient effluent characterization data to make these calculations. For operational considerations, if dilution calculations show that after mixing, a suspected carcinogen would be present in the receiving water_body at a concentration associated with a 10⁻⁶ risk level, in-stream chemical monitoring may be required of the appropriate dischargers. The department will list the water_body as a priority water_body and develop a wasteload allocation or make other consideration for it.

C. – E.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 15:738 (September 1989), amended LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2404 (December 1999), LR 26:2548 (November 2000), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:**.

§1123. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses

A. – C.1. ...

- 2. Bacterial Criteria (BAC). The following are the category definitions of Bacterial Criteria that are used in Table 3 under the subheading "Numerical Criteria." The code numbers associated with the following designated uses are used in Table 3 under the subheading "BAC."
 - 1- Primary Contact
 - Recreation
 - 2- Secondary Contact Recreation
 - 3- Drinking Water Supply
 - 4- Oyster Propagation

The code number identified under BAC in Table 3 represents the most stringent Bacterial Criteria that apply to each individual subsegment. Where applicable, additional less stringent Bacterial Criteria also apply, depending on the designated uses of the subsegment. The specified numeric Bacterial Criteria for each designated use listed in this paragraph can be found at ERC 33:IX.1113.C.

Numbers in brackets, e.g. [1], refer to endnotes listed at the end of the table.

- 3. Designated Uses. The following are the category definitions of Designated Uses that are used in Table 3 under the subheading "Designated Uses."
 - A-Primary Contact Recreation
 - B—Secondary Contact Recreation
 - C—Propagation of Fish and Wildlife
 - L—Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use
 - D—Drinking Water Supply
 - E—Oyster Propagation

F—Agriculture

G—Outstanding Natural Resource Waters

Numbers in brackets, e.g. [1], refer to endnotes listed at the end of the table.

	Table 3. Numerical Cr	,	,						
	A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-I D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; I						ınd Wildlif	e Use;	
	B Brinking Water Supply, E Syster Propagation, 1	Designated Designated	Guistane	ing rata		nerical Cri	iteria		
Code	Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description	Uses	CL	SO ₄	DO	pН	BAC	°C	TDS
	Atchafalaya River Basin (01)								
010101	Atchafalaya River Headwaters and Floodplain: From Old River Control Structure to Simmesport; (Includes Old River Diversion Channel, Lower Red River, Lower Old River)	ABC	65	70	5.0	6.5- 8.5	1	33	440
010201	Atchafalaya River Mainstem;— <u>From Simmesport to Whiskey</u> Bay Pilot Channel at mile 54	ABCD	65	70	5.0	6.5- 8.5	1	33	440
010301	West Atchafalaya Basin Floodway:- From Simmesport to Butte LaRose Bay and Henderson Lake	ABC	65	70	5.0	6.5- 8.5	1	33	440
010401	East Atchafalaya Basin and Morganza Floodway South to I-10 Canal	АВС	65	70	5.0	6.5- 8.5	1	33	440
010501	Lower Atchafalaya Basin Floodway: — From Whiskey Bay Pilot Channel at mile 54 to U.S. Hwy. 90 Bridge in Morgan City; (includes Grand Lake and Six-Mile Lake)	ABCD	65	70	5.0	6.5- 8.5	1	33	440
010502	Intracoastal Waterway: (Morgan City-Port Allen Route;)—From Bayou Sorrel Lock to Morgan City	A B C <u>D</u>	65	70	5.0	6.5- 8.5	1	33	440
010601	Crow Bayou, Bayou Blue and Tributaries	ABC	80	50	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	350
010701	Bayou Teche: <u>From</u> Berwick to Wax Lake Outlet	A B C <u>D</u>	80	50	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	350
010801	Lower Atchafalaya River: — From ICWW south of U.S. Hwy. 90 Bridge in Morgan City to Atchafalaya Bay, includes Sweetwater Lake and Bayou Shaffer	АВС	500	150	5.0	6.5- 9.0	1	35	1,000
010802	Wax Lake Outlet:- From U.S. Hwy. 90 Bridge to Atchafalaya Bay, includes Wax Lake	АВС	500	150	5.0	6.5- 9.0	1	35	1,000
010803	Intracoastal Waterway:— <u>From</u> Bayou Boeuf Lock to Bayou Sale; includes Wax Lake Outlet to US-90	АВС	65	70	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	440
010901	Atchafalaya Bay, and Delta and Gulf Waters to the State three- mile limit	АВСЕ	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5- 9.0	4	32	N/A
	Barataria Basin (02)								
020101	Bayou Verret, Bayou Chevreuil, Bayou Citamon and Grand Bayou	ABCF	65	50	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	430
020102	Bayou Boeuf, Halpin Canal, and Theriot Canal	ABCF	500	150	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,000
020103	Lake Boeuf	ABC	500	150	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,000
020201	Bayou Des Allemands: — <u>From Lac Des Allemands to Hwy.old</u> U.S.—90 (Scenic)	ABCG	600	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,320
020202	Lac Des Allemands	ABC	600	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,320
020301	Bayou Des Allemands <u>: From old Hwy:</u> U.S. <u>-</u> 90 to Lake Salvador (Scenic)	ABCG	600	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,320
020302	Bayou Gauche	АВС	600	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,320
020303	Lake Cataouatche and Tributaries	АВС	500	150	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,000
020304	Lake Salvador	АВС	600	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,320
020401	Bayou Lafourche:—From Donaldsonville to Intraeoastal WaterwayICWW-at Larose	ABCD	70	55	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500
020402	Bayou Lafourche: - From ICWWIntracoastal Waterway at Larose to Yankee Canal (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	32	N/A
020403	Bayou Lafourche: — From Yankee Canal and sSaltwater bBarrier to the Gulf of Mexico (Estuarine)	АВСЕ	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	4	32	N/A
020501	Sauls, Avondale, and Main CanalsSt. Charles Parish Canals and Bayous in Segment 0205	АВС	65	50	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	430

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН 020601 Intracoastal Waterway: - From Bayou Villars to Mississippi N/A N/A N/A ABC 4.0 6.5-35 River (Estuarine) 9.0 Bayou Segnette: Origin From headwaters to Bayou Villars 020701 ABC 600 100 5.0 6.0-32 1,320 8.5 020801 Intracoastal Waterway: - From Larose to Bayou Villars and ABCN/A N/A 4.0 6.5-1 35 N/A Bayou Barataria (Estuarine) 9.0 6.5-020802 ABC N/A N/A 4.0 35 N/A Bayou Barataria and /Barataria Waterway:- From ICWW 1 Intracoastal Waterway to Bayou Rigolettes (Estuarine) 9.0 020901 Bayous Rigolettes and Bayou Perot to Little Lake (Estuarine) ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 N/A 4 N/A 020902 Little Lake (Estuarine) ABCE N/A 40 6.5-35 9.0 020903 Barataria Waterway (Estuarine) ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-1 35 N/A 9.0 020904 Wilkinson Canal and Wilkinson Bayou (Estuarine) ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 90 6.5-4.0 4 35 020905 Bayou Moreau (Estuarine) ABCE N/A N/A N/A 9.0 020906 Bay Rambo (Estuarine) ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 020907 Bay Sansbois, Lake Judge Perez, and Bay De La Cheniere and ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 8.59.0 Lake Washington (Estuarine) 021001 Lake Washington, Bastian Bay, Adams Bay, Scofield Bay, N/A N/A 4.0 4 35 N/A ABCE 6.5-Coquette Bay, Tambour Bay, Spanish Pass, and Bay Jacques 8.5 (Estuarine) 021101 Barataria Bay: (includesing Caminada Bay, Hackberry Bay, Bay ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A Batiste, and Bay Long)-(Estuarine) 9.0 021102 Barataria Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 32 N/A three-mile limit 9.0 Calcasieu River Basin (03) 030101 Calcasieu River: - From hHeadwaters to La. Hwy.LA-8 35 225 ABCF 65 5.0 6.0 -32 8.5 225 35 5.0 6.0-32 030102 Calcasieu River: La. Hwy. From LA-8 to the Rapides-Allen ABCFG 65 8.5 Parish line (Scenic) 030103 Calcasieu River:- From Rapides-Allen Parish line to ABCFG-65 35 5.0 6.0-1 32 225 confluence with Marsh Bayou (Scenic) [10] [10] 8.5 030103-Kinder Ditch:-H From headwaters (unnamed tributary) to ВС 65 35 3.0 6.0-1 32 225 04075 confluence with Calcasieu River 8.5 Mill Creek: H From headwaters near Elizabeth to Calcasieu 32 250 030104 ABC 60 60 5.0 6.0-1 8.5 Calcasieu River: Confluence with From Marsh Bayou to ABCFG-32 500 030201 350 40 [1] 6.0-1 Saltwater Barrier (Scenic) [11] 8.5 [11] 030301 Calcasieu River: and Ship Channel-From Ssaltwater Bbarrier to ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-1 35 N/A Moss Lake; includes Ship Channel, Coon Island Loop, and 8.5 Clooney Island Loop (Estuarine) (Includes Coon Island and Clooney Island Loops) 030302 Lake Charles ABC N/A N/A 5.0 6.0-1 35 N/A 8.5 030303 Prien Lake ABC N/A N/A 5.0 6.0-1 35 N/A 8.5 N/A N/A 35 N/A 030304 Moss Lake (Estuarine) ABC 40 6.0-1 8.5 030305 Contraband Bayou (Estuarine) ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-1 35 N/A 8.5 030306 Bayou Verdine (Estuarine) ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-35 N/A 1 8.5 Calcasieu River: Calcasieu Ship Channel B From below Moss 4.0 4 030401 ABCE N/A N/A 6.0-35 N/A Lake to the Gulf of Mexico; includes Ship Channel and 8.5 Monkey Island Loop (Estuarine) (Includes Monkey Island Loop) 030402 Calcasieu Lake ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.0-4 32 N/A

8.5

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН 030403 Black Lake (Estuarine) ABC N/A N/A 6.0-N/A 4.0 35 8 5 Whiskey Chitto Creek: H From headwaters to southern 030501 ABC 20 20 5.0 6.0-30 150 boundary of Fort Polk Military Reservation 8.5 Whiskey Chitto Creek-From the southern boundary of Fort 030502 ABCG 20 20 5.0 6.0-1 30 150 Polk Military Reservation to its entrance into the Calcasieu 8.5 River (Scenic) 030503 East and West Forks of Six Mile Creek: - East and West Forks, ABC 20 20 5.0 6.0-30 150 from Hheadwaters to the southern boundary of Fort Polk 8.5 Military Reservation 030504 Six Mile Creek:-Including the East and West Forks, from the ABCG 20 20 5.0 6.0-30 150 southern boundary of Fort Polk Military Reservation to its 8 5 entrance into Whiskey Chitto Creek (Scenic) 030505 Ten Mile Creek: H From headwaters to its entrance into ABCG 20 20 5.0 6.0-30 150 Whiskey Chitto Creek (Scenic) 8.5 Bundicks Creek: H From headwaters to Bundicks Lake 20 20 030506 ABC 5.0 6.0-30 150 8.5 030507 Bundicks Lake 20 20 30 150 ABC 5.0 6.0-8.5 030508 Bundicks Creek: - From Bundicks Lake to Whiskey Chitto ABC 20 20 5.0 30 150 6.0-Creek 8.5 030601 2 150 BC 60 60 [2] 6.0-30 Barnes Creek: H From headwaters to entrance of Little Barnes Creek 8.5 Barnes Creek: - From entrance of Little Barnes Creek to 6.0-030602 ABC 60 60 5.0 1 32 250 confluence with Calcasieu River 8.5 030603 Marsh Bayou: H From headwaters to Calcasieu River ABC 60 60 5.0 6.0-1 32 250 8.5 250 75 5.0 6.0-32 300 030701 Bayou Serpent ABCF 1 8.5 English Bayou: H From headwaters to Calcasieu River 030702 ABCF 250 75 [3] 6.0-32 300 8.5 030801 West Fork West Fork Calcasieu River:-FFrom confluence with ABCF 250 75 [3] 6.0-34 500 Beckwith Creek and Hickory Branch to mainstem of Calcasieu 8.5 030802 Hickory Branch:-H From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu ABCF 250 75 5.0 6.0-32 500 River 8.5 25 25 5.0 32 100 030803 Beckwith Creek: H From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu ABCF 6.0-8.5 030804 Little River: H From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu River ABC 250 75 [3] 6.0-1 34 500 8.5 030805 Indian Bayou: H From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu ABCF 250 75 [3] 6.0-1 34 500 8.5 030806 Houston River :- From junction with Bear Head Creek at Parish ABCF 250 75 6.0-32 500 [3] 1 Road-LA-12 to West Fork Calcasieu River 8.5 030806-Houston River Canal: From 1 mile W of LA-388 to Houston ABCDF 250 <u>75</u> [3] 6.0-1 32 500 554700 River 8.5 Bear Head Creek:-H From headwaters to junction with 250 75 5.0 32 500 030807 ABC 6.0 -1 Houston River at LA-12Parish Road 8.5 Bayou D'Inde: - From hHeadwaters to Calcasieu River 030901 ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-1 35 N/A (Estuarine) 8.5 031001 Bayou Choupique:-H From headwaters to ICWWIntracoastal ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-35 N/A Waterway (Estuarine) 8.5 Intracoastal Waterway: - From West Calcasieu River Basin ABC 4.0 6.0-35 031002 N/A N/A 1 N/A Boundary to Calcasieu Lock (Estuarine) 8.5 031101 Intracoastal Waterway: - From Calcasieu Lock to East Calcasieu ABC 250 75 5.0 6.5-1 32 500 River Basin Boundary 9.0 Calcasieu River Basin: __Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the 32 031201 ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.0-4 N/A 9.0 State three mile limit Lake Pontchartrain Basin (04) 040101 25 Comite River:-From Little Comite Creek and Comite Creek at ABC 10 5.0 32 150 6.0-Mississippi State Line to Wilson-Clinton Hwy. (East Feliciana 8.5 Parish)

WQ054 Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; $D-Drinking\ Water\ Supply;\ E-Oyster\ Propagation;\ F-Agriculture;\ G-Outstanding\ Natural\ Resource\ Waters$ Numerical Criteria Designated BAC Code <u>Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream</u> Description Uses CL SO₄ DO pН °C TDS 040102 Comite River: - From Wilson-Clinton Hwy. to entr ABCG 25 150 10 5.0 6.0-32 White Bayou (East Baton Rouge Parish) (Scenic) 8.5

	white Bayou (East Baton Rouge Farish) (Scenic)					8.3			
040103	Comite River: From Entrance of White Bayou to Amite River	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040201	Bayou Manchac: – From Hheadwaters to Amite River	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040301	Amite River: — <u>From Mississippi State Line to LA-a. Hwy.</u> 37 (Scenic)	ABCG	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040302	Amite River: — <u>From LA-a. Hwy.</u> 37 to Amite River Diversion Canal	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040303	Amite River:— <u>From</u> Amite River Diversion Canal to Lake Maurepas	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040304	Grays Creek <u>:-From hHe</u> adwaters to Amite River	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040305	Colyell Creek: Included tributaries and Colyell Bay System (includes Colyell Bay)	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040401	Blind River::-From Amite River Diversion Canal-to-mouth at Lake Maurepas (Scenic)	ABCG	250	75	4.0 [9]	6.0- 8.5	1	30	500
040402	Amite River Diversion Canal: From Amite River to Blind River	ABC	25	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150
040403	Blind River: — From headwaters Source to confluence with to Amite River Diversion Canal (Scenic)	ABCG	250	75	3.0 [9]	6.0- 8.5	1	30	500
040404	New River:—From Hheadwaters to New River Canal; includes New River Canal to its confluence with Petite Amite River	ABC	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	500
040501	Tickfaw River:—From Mississippi State Line to LA-a. Hwy 42 (Scenic)	ABCG	10	5	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	55
040502	Tickfaw River: - From LA-a. Hwy. 42 to Lake Maurepas	ABC	10	5	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	55
040503	Natalbany River: <u>From Hh</u> eadwaters to Tickfaw River	ABC	30	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150
040504	Yellow Water River: Origin From headwaters to Ponchatoula Creek	АВС	30	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150
040505	Ponchatoula Creek and Ponchatoula River	ABC	30	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150
040601	Pass Manchac: — From Lake Maurepas to Lake Pontchartrain	ABC	1,600	200	5.0	6.5- 9.0	1	32	3,000
040602	Lake Maurepas	ABC	1,600	200	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	3,000
040603	Selsers Creek: From headwaters Origin to South Slough	ABC	30	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150
040604	South Slough: –Includes Anderson Canal to I-55 borrow pit	ABC	30	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150
040701	Tangipahoa River <u> From Mississippi State Line to I-12</u> (Scenic)	ABCG	30	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	140
040702	Tangipahoa River:-From I-12 to Lake Pontchartrain	ABC	30	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	140
040703	Big Creek: and Tributaries H From headwaters to confluence with Tangipahoa River; includes Tributaries	ABC	20	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	140
040704	Chappepeela Creek:_From L <u>A-a. Hwy.</u> -1062 to its entrance into the Tangipahoa River	ABCG	20	20	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	140
040801	Tchefuncte River; and Tributaries H From headwaters to confluence with Bogue Falaya; includes tributaries River (Scenic)	ABCG	20	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	110
040802	Lower Tchefuncte River;—From the Bogue Falaya River down to LA-a. Hwy. 22, excluding any tributaries from the Bogue Falaya River south to La. Hwy. 22 (Scenic)	ABCG	850	135	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	1,850
040803	Lower Tchefuncte River: From LA-a. Hwy. 22 to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	ABC	850	135	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	1,850
040804	Bogue Falaya River:— <u>H From h</u> eadwaters to Tchefuncte River (Scenic) [12]	A B C G- [12]	20	10	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	110
040805	Chinchuba Swamp Wetland:—forested wetland located 0.87 miles southwest of the City of Mandeville, southeast of the Sanctuary Ridge, and north of Lake Pontchartrain	ВС	[23]	[23]	[23]	[23]	2	[23]	[23]

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use;

		Designated	ture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria								
Code	Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description	Uses	CL	SO ₄	DO	рН	BAC	°C	TDS		
040806	East Tchefuncte Marsh Wetland: — fresh water and brackish marsh located just west of the City of Mandeville, bounded on the south by Lake Pontchartrain, the west by the Tchefuncte River, the north by Hwy. 22, and the east by the Sanctuary Ridge	ВС	[23]	[23]	[23]	[23]	2	[23]	[23]		
040901	Bayou LaCombe: H From headwaters to U.S190 (Scenic)	ABCG	30	30	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150		
040902	Bayou LaCombe;—From U.S.—190 to Lake Pontchartrain (Scenic) (Estuarine)	ABCG	835	135	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	1,850		
040903	Bayou Cane: H From headwaters to U.SHwy. 190 (Scenic)	ABCG	30	30	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	150		
040904	Bayou Cane;—FromU.S Hwy190 to Lake Pontchartrain (Scenic) (Estuarine)	ABCG	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
040905	Bayou Liberty: H From headwaters to LA-a. Hwy. 433	АВС	250	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500		
040906	Bayou Liberty:—From LA-a. Hwy. 433 to confluence with Bayou Bonfouca (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
040907	Bayou Bonfouca: H From headwaters to LA-a. Hwy. 433	ABC	250	100	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500		
040908	Bayou Bonfouca: — <u>From LA-a. Hwy. 433</u> to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
040909	W-14 Main Diversion Canal:— <u>F</u> from headwaters its origin in the north end of the City of Slidell to its junction with Salt Bayou	ABC[4]	N/A	N/A	[4]	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
040910	Salt Bayou: H From headwaters to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	ABC	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
040911	Grand Lagoon <u>: Grand Lagoon and includes a</u> Associated <u>c</u> Canals (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041001	Lake Pontchartrain:—West of Hwy. US-11 Bbridge (Estuarine)	ABC	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	32	N/A		
041002	Lake Pontchartrain:—East of HwyUS-11 Bbridge (Estuarine)	АВСЕ	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	4	32	N/A		
041101	Bonnet Carre Spillway	ABC	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	30	500		
041201	Bayou Labranche: <u>H From h</u> eadwaters to Lake Pontchartrain (Scenic) (Estuarine)	ABCG	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041202	Bayou Trepagnier: — From Norco to Bayou Labranche (Scenic) (Estuarine)	ABCG	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041203	Duncan Canal: (Parish Line Canal) - From headwaters source at Kenner corporation limits to Lake Pontchartrain; also called Parish Line Canal (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041301	Bayou St. John (Scenic) (Estuarine)	ABCG	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041302	Lake Pontchartrain Drainage Canals, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes (Estuarine)	ABC	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041401	New Orleans East Leveed Waterbodies (Estuarine)	ABC	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	N/A		
041501	Inner Harbor Navigation Canal: From Mississippi River Lock to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	ABC	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	35	N/A		
041601	Intracoastal Waterway: — From Inner Harbor Navigation Canal to Chef Menteur Pass (Estuarine)	АВСЕ	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	4	35	N/A		
041701	The Rigolets (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	32	N/A		
041702	Bayou Sauvage:— <u>From New Orleans hurricane protection levee</u> to Chef Menteur Pass: <u>and includes</u> Chef Menteur Pass (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	32	N/A		
041703	Intracoastal Waterway:—From Chef Menteur Pass to Lake Borgne Mississippi StateLine at Rigolets (Estuarine)	АВСЕ	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	4	32	N/A		
041704	Lake St. Catherine	АВС	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5- 9.0	1	32	N/A		
041801	Bayou Bienvenue: H From headwaters to Hhurricane Ggate at Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (Estuarine)	АВС	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	35	N/A		
041802	Bayou Chaperon-Origin to end (Scenic)(Estuarine)	ABCG	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5- 9.0	1	35	N/A		

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН 041803 Bashman Bayou: Origin From headwaters to Bayou Dupre N/A ABCG N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-35 (Scenic) (Estuarine) 9.0 041804 Bayou Dupre: - From Lake Borgne Canal to Terre Beau Bayou ABCG N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-35 N/A (Scenic) (Estuarine) 9.0 041805 Lake Borgne Canal: (Violet Canal) From Mississippi River ABCG N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-1 35 N/A siphon at Violet to Bayou Dupre; also called Violet Canal 9.0 (Scenic) (Estuarine) 041806 Pirogue Bayou: - From Bayou Dupre to New Canal (Scenic) ABCG N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-35 N/A 9.0 (Estuarine) 35 ABCG N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-N/A 041807 Terre Beau Bayou: - From Bayou Dupre to New Canal (Scenic) 9.0 (Estuarine) 041808 New Canal (Estuarine) ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-1 35 N/A 9.0 Poydras-Verret Marsh Wetland: -Forested and marsh wetland 2 041809 BC[17] [17] [17] [17] [17] [17] located 1.5 miles north of St. Bernard, Louisiana in St. Bernard Parish-south of Violet Canal, and northeast of Forty Arpent 041901 Mississippi River Gulf Outlet:- From ICWW Intracoastal ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A Waterway to Breton Sound at MRGO mile 30(mile 30) 9.0 042001 Lake Borgne 6.5-ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 4 35 N/A 9.0 042002 Bayou Bienvenue:- From Bayou Villere to Lake Borgne ABCEG N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A (Scenic) (Estuarine) 9.0 Bayou La Loutre: - From Mississippi River Gulf Outlet to Eloi 042003 ABCEN/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A BayChandeleur Sound (Estuarine) 9.0 Bayou Bienvenue:- From Mississippi River Gulf Outlet to N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 042004 ABCE N/A Bayou Villere (Estuarine) 9.0 35 042101 Bayou Terre Aux Boeufs (Estuarine) ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 N/A 9.0 042102 River Aux Chenes: also called Oak River (Oak River) ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 (Estuarine) 6.5-042103 Bayou Gentilly:-_From Bayou Terre Aux Boeufs to Petit ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 4 35 N/A Lake Petite (Estuarine) 9.0 6.5-042104 Lake Petit Lake ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 4 35 N/A 9.0 N/A 042105 Lake Lery ABCE N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042201 Chandeleur Sound ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042202 California Bay, and -Breton Sound ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042203 Bay Boudreau ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042204 Drum Bay ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042205 5.0 35 N/A Morgan Harbor ABCE N/A N/A 6.5-4 9.0 042206 Eloi Bay ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042207 ABCE N/A 4 35 Lake LafFortuna N/A 5.0 6.5-N/A 90 042208 Bay Gardene, Black Bay, Lost Bayou, American Bay, and Bay ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 9.0 042209 Lake Pontchartrain Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to State ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 4 32 N/A 65three-mile limit 9.0 Mermentau River Basin (05) 050101 Bayou Des Cannes: H From headwaters to Mermentau River ABCF 90 30 [16] 6.0-32 260 8.5 050102 Bayou Joe Marcel Headwaters to Bayou Des Cannes ABCF 90 30 [16] 6.0 1 32 260 8.5 050103 90 30 32 Bayou Mallet:-H From headwaters to Bayou Des Cannes ABCF [16] 1 260 6.0 -8.5

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ABCE

N/A

N/A

6.5-

9.0

4

35

N/A

061002

East Cote Blanche Bay

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Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН 080302 Black River: - Corps of Engineers From USACE Control 95 20 265 ABC 5.0 6.0-32 Structure to Red River 8.5 080401 Bayou Bartholomew: - From Arkansas State Line to Ouachita ABCG 55 35 5.0 6.0-1 32 420 River-Dead Bayou (Lake Bartholomew) (Scenic to Dead 8.5 Bayou) 080402 Bayou Bartholomew-Dead Bayou (Lake Bartholomew) to ABC 55 35 5.0 6.0-1 32 420 **Quachita River** 8.5 080501 Bayou de L'Outre:- From Arkansas State Line to Ouachita ABCG 6.0-33 500 250 45 5.0 8.5 River (Scenic) 6.0-50 15 5.0 32 200 080601 Bayou D'Arbonne: H From headwaters to Lake Claiborne ABCD 1 8.5 080602 Lake Claiborne ABCD 50 15 5.0 6.0-32 200 8.5 32 080603 Bayou D'Arbonne: -From Lake Claiborne to Bayou D'Arbonne ABC 50 15 5.0 6.0-1 200 8.5 Lake ABC 50 15 5.0 6.0-32 200 080604 Bayou D'Arbonne Lake 1 8.5 Bayou D'Arbonne: -From Bayou D'Arbonne Lake to Ouachita ABCG 15 32 080605 50 5.0 6.0-200 River (Scenic) 8.5 Cypress Creek: H From headwaters to Bayou D'Arbonne; 5.0 32 ABC 65 10 160 080606 6.0-1 (includes Colvin Creek) 8.5 080607 Corney Bayou:- From Arkansas Sstate Lline to Corney Lake ABCG 160 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 300 (Scenic) 8.5 080608 Corney Lake ABC 160 25 5.0 6.0-32 300 1 8.5 6.0-080609 Corney Bayou: -From Corney Lake to Bayou D'Arbonne Lake ABCG 160 25 5.0 1 32 300 8.5 Middle Fork of Middle Fork Bayou D'Arbonne: FFrom 080610 ABCG 50 15 [20] 6.0-32 200 8.5 headwatersorigin to Bayou D'Arbonne Lake (Scenic) 080701 Bayou Desiard (Oxbow Lake) and Lake Bartholomew (Dead 25 32 100 ABCD 25 5.0 6.0-1 8.5 080801 Cheniere Creek: From headwaters to Cheniere Brake Lake ABC 25 25 5.0 6.0-32 100 8.5 080802 Cheniere Brake Lake ABC25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 100 8.5 32 080901 Boeuf River:- From Arkansas Sstate Lline to Ouachita River ABC 105 45 5.0 6.0-1 430 8.5 080902 Bayou Bonne Idee: H From headwaters to Boeuf River ABC 20 10 5.0 6.0-1 32 180 8.5 080903 Big Creek: H From headwaters to Boeuf River; (includesing ABC 230 75 5.0 6.0-32 635 1 Big Colewa Bayou) 8.5 080904 Bayou Lafourche: N From near Oakridge to Boeuf River near ABC 500 200 5.0 6.0-1 32 1.500 Columbia 8.5 080905 Turkey Creek: H From headwaters to Turkey Creek Cutoff; ВС 250 75 [2] 6.0-2 32 500 8.5 includes Turkey Creek Cutoff, Big Creek, and Glade Sloughand Turkey Creek Cutoff to Big Creek including Glade Slough 080906 Turkey Creek: -From Turkey Creek Cutoff to Turkey Creek ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-1 32 500 8.5 Lake 250 75 32 080907 Turkey Creek Lake: and Turkey CreekLake and outfall to Boeuf ABC 5.0 6.0-1 500 River 8.5 32 080908 Lake LaFourche ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-500 8.5 080909 Crew Lake ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-32 500 8.5 250 75 5.0 32 080910 Clear Lake ABC6.0-500 1 8.5 080911 Woolen Lake ABC 250 75 32 500 5.0 6.0-1 8.5 080912 Tisdale Brake and /Staulkinghead Creek: - From headwaters BL500 200 [13] 6.0-2 32 1,500 origin to Little Bayou Boeuf 8.5 081001 32 380 Bayou Macon: -From Arkansas Sstate Lline to Tensas River ABC 50 55 5.0 6.0-1 8.5

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Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН 090105 Pearl River Navigation Canal: -From Pools Bluff to Lock No. 3 20 32 180 ABC 15 5.0 6.0-8.5 Holmes Bayou: -From the Pearl River to the West Pearl River 090106 ABCG 20 15 5.0 6.0-32 180 (Scenic) 8.5 090107 Pearl River: - From Pearl River Navigation Canal to Holmes ABC20 15 5.0 6.0-32 180 Bayou 8.5 ection 23 090201 West Pearl River: -From Headwaters to confluence with ABCG 20 15 5.0 32 180 6.0-Holmes Bayou (Scenic) 8.5 090202 West Pearl River: -From confluence with Holmes Bayou to ABCG 90 20 5.0 6.0-1 32 235 8.5 Tthe Rigolets; (includes east and west mouths) (Scenic) 090202-Morgan River: -From Porters River to its confluence with West 90 20 5.0 32 235 ABCG 6.0-1 5126 Pearl River (Scenic) 8.5 090203 Lower Bogue Chitto: -From Pearl River Navigation Canal to ABC 15 10 5.0 6.0-1 32 105 Wilsons Slough 8.5 090204 Pearl River Navigation Canal: below Lock No. 3 ABC 15 10 5.0 6.0-32 105 1 8.5 ABCG 15 5.0 6.0-32 105 090205 Wilson Slough: From Bogue Chitto to West Pearl River-All of 10 that portion of the slough (bayou) lying within the boundaries of St. Tammany Parish (Scenic) Bradley Slough: From Bogue Chitto to West Pearl River-All of 15 10 5.0 32 105 090206 ABCG 6.0-1 that portion of the slough (bayou) lying within the boundaries 8.5 of St. Tammany Parish (Scenic) Middle Pearl River and West Middle Pearl River: -From West 090207 ABC 90 20 5.0 6.0-1 32 235 Pearl to Little Lake 8.5 Morgan Bayou:-H From headwaters near I-10 to confluence 090207-90 20 5.0 6.0-32 235 ABC 5112 with Middle River 8.5 090208 Little Lake (Estuarine) ABC N/A 4.0 6.0-32 N/A N/A 8.5 Pushepatapa Creek: H From headwaters and tributaries from ABCG 15 12 5.0 6.0-35 105 090301 1 the Mississippi state line to the Pearl River flood-plain (Scenic) 8.5 090401 Bogue Lusa Creek: HFrom headwaters to Pearl River ABC 30 45 5.0 6.0-1 32 300 floodplain 8.5 090501 Bogue Chitto River: - From Mississippi State Line to Pearl ABCG 15 10 5.0 6.0-1 35 105 River Navigation Canal (Scenic) 8.5 Big Silver Creek: <u>HFrom h</u>eadwaters to the Bogue Chitto 15 10 35 105 090502 ABC 5.0 6.0-1 8.5 090503 Little Silver Creek:-H From headwaters to the Bogue Chitto ABC 15 10 5.0 6.0-1 35 105 River 8.5 15 090504 Lawrence Creek: H From headwaters to the Bogue Chitto ABC 10 5.0 6.0-35 105 8.5 090505 Bonner Creek: H From headwaters to the Bogue Chitto River ABC 15 10 5.0 35 105 6.0-8.5 Thigpen Creek: H From headwaters to the Bogue Chitto River 35 105 090506 ABC 15 10 5.0 6.0-8.5 Red River Basin (10) 100101 Red River: - From Arkansas Sstate Lline to US-165 in ABCDF 185 110 5.0 6.0-34 780 1 Alexandria (Hwy. 165) 8.5 100201 Red River: - From US-165 in Alexandria (Hwy. 165) to Old 110 6.0-34 ABCD 185 5.0 780 River Control Structure Outflow Diversion Channel 8.5 100202 Little River: -HFrom headwaters to Old River (La Vielle ABC 250 75 6.0-32 500 Riviere) near Marksville, Louisiana; also called Petite Riviere 8.5 250 75 100203 Old River: and AIncludes associated Wwaterbodies (in Spring ABC5.0 6.0-32 500 Bayou WMAWildlife Management Area); also called La Vielle 8.5 100301 Black Bayou: - From Texas State Lline to La. Hwy. LA-1 at ABCF 250 25 5.0 6.0-33 500 Black Bayou Lake 8.5 5.0 Black Bayou Lake:-From Hwy. LA-1 to Sspillway ABC 250 25 6.0-33 500 100302 8.5 100303 Black Bayou: -From Sspillway at Black Bayou Lake to Twelve ABC 250 25 5.0 6.0-1 33 500 8.5

ABCDF

175

75

5.0

6.0-

8.5

32

500

1

Twelve Mile Bayou: -OriginFrom headwaters to Red River

100304

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses

A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use;

D. Drinking Weter Supply F. Outto Propagation; F. Agricultura; G. Outto Digital Resource Weters

		Designated			Num	erical Cri									
Code	Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description	Uses	CL	CL SO ₄ DO pH BAC					TDS						
100305	Mahlin Bayou and /McCain Creek: Origin From headwaters to confluence with Twelve Mile Bayou	ВL	175	75	[14]	6.0- 8.5	2	32	500						
100306	Kelly Bayou: –Arkansas Sstate Lline to Black Bayou	ABCF	90	40	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	33	665						
100307	Caddo Lake <u>:</u> and James Bayou – <u>From</u> Texas <u>Ss</u> tate <u>Ll</u> ine to spillway <u>Caddo Lake</u> ; includes James Bayou	ABCDF	120	35	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	34	325						
100308	Paw Paw Bayou: and Tributaries From Texas Sstate Lline to Cross Lake Cross Lake	ABCDF	75	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150						
100309	Cross Bayou: — From Texas Sstate Lline to Cross Lake	ABCDF	75	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150						
100310	Cross Lake	ABCDF	75	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	150						
100401	Bayou Bodcau:_From Arkansas <u>Ss</u> tate <u>H</u> ine to Red Chute Bayou_ at Cypress Bayou <u>confluence</u> junction (includes Bodcau <u>Lake)</u>	ABCF	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	800						
100402	Red Chute Bayou:_From Cypress Bayou-junction to Flat River	АВС	250	75	[14]	6.0- 8.5	1	32	800						
100403	Cypress Bayou: <u>H From h</u> eadwaters to Cypress Bayou Reservoir	ABCDF	100	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	300						
100404	Cypress Bayou Reservoir	ABCDF	100	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	300						
100405	Black Bayou: From headwaters to spillway at Black Bayou Reservoir; includes Black Bayou Reservoir (including Black Bayou Reservoir)	ABCDF	100	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	300						
100406	Flat River: H From headwaters to Loggy Bayou	АВС	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	300						
100501	Bayou Dorcheat: — From Arkansas Sstate Lline to Lake Bistineau (Scenic)	ABCFG	250	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	33	440						
100502	Lake Bistineau	ABCF	250	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	33	440						
100503	Caney Creek: H From headwaters to Bayou Dorcheat; excludes Caney LakeCow Branch (excluding Caney Lake)	ABCF	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100504	Caney Lake	ABCF	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100505	Loggy Bayou: - From Lake Bistineau Ddam to Flat River	ABCF	75	35	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	250						
100506	Loggy Bayou: - From Flat River to Red River	ABCF	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	800						
100601	Bayou Pierre: H From headwaters to Bayou Pierre Sawing Lake	ABCF	150	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100602	Boggy Bayou: H From headwaters to Wallace Lake	ABCF	150	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100603	Wallace Lake	ABCF	150	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100604	Wallace Bayou <u>:- From Wallace Lake to Bayou Pierre</u>	ABCF	150	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100605	Lake Edwards Clear Lake and Smithport Lake: Includes old Edwards Lake	ABCF	250	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100606	Bayou Pierre: –From Sawing Bayou Pierre Lake to Red River	ABCF	150	75	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	500						
100701	Black Lake Bayou: H From headwaters to one mile N of confluence with Leatherman Creek Webster Bienville Parish Line	ABCF	26	9	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	79						
100702	Black Lake Bayou: Webster Bienville Parish Line From one mile N of Leatherman Creek to Black Lake (Scenic)	ABCFG	26	9	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	79						
100703	Black Lake and Clear Lake	A B C <u>D</u> F	26	9	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	79						
100704	Kepler Creek: H From headwaters to Kepler Lake	ABCF	25	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	79						
100705	Kepler Lake	ABCF	25	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	79						
100706	Kepler Creek: - From Kepler Lake to Black Lake Bayou	ABCF	25	25	5.0	6.0- 8.5	1	32	79						

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use;

D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН Castor Creek: HFrom headwaters to Black Lake Bayou 100707 79 ABC 26 5.0 6.0-32 8.5 Unnamed Tributary to Castor Creek near Town of Castor 9 79 100708 ВC 26 [2] 6.0-2 32 8.5 9 100709 Grand Bayou-Headwaters to Black Lake Bayou A B C D 26 5.0 6.0-1 32 79 8.5 100710 ВС 26 9 [2] 6.0-2 32 79 Unnamed TGrand Bayou tributary: From headwaters to Grand Bayou to Grand Bayou near Town of Hall Summit 8.5 250Section 112. 100801 Saline Bayou: -From headwatersits origin near Arcadia to ABCFG 110 20 5.0 6.0-1 32 Saline Lake La. Hwy. 156 in Winn Parish (Scenic) 8.5 5.0 32 250 100802 ABCF 110 20 6.0-1 Saline Lake 8.5 100803 Saline Bayou: -From Saline Lake to Red River ABCF 110 20 5.0 6.0-1 32 250 8.5 100804 Unnamed Tributary to Saline Bayou: Unnamed tributary, from ВС 110 20 [2] 6.0-2 32 250 headwaters to Saline Bayou near Town of Arcadia 8.5 ABCF 25 25 5.0 6.0-32 100 100901 Nantachies Creek: HFrom headwaters to Nantachies Lake 8.5 100902 Nantachies Lake ABCF 25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 100 8.5 25 32 100903 Bayou-Nantachies Creek: -From Nantachies Lake to Red River ABCF 25 5.0 6.0-1 100 8.5 101001 ABCDF 25 25 5.0 32 100 Sibley Lake 6.0-1 8.5 101101 ABCDF 25 25 5.0 32 100 Cane River: AFrom above Natchitoches to Red River 6.0-8.5 101102 Bayou Kisatchie Bayou: -HFrom headwaters to entrance into ABCF 25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 100 Kisatchie National Forest 8.5 101103 Bayou Kisatchie Bayou: - Entrance into From Kisatchie ABCFG 25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 100 National Forest to Old River (Scenic) 8.5 101201 Cotile Reservoir 50 25 5.0 6.0-32 200 ABC8.5 25 25 5.0 6.0-32 101301 Rigolette Bayou: H From headwaters to Red River ABCF 1 100 8.5 101302 Iatt Lake ABCF 25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 100 8.5 101303 Iatt Creek: H From headwaters to Iatt Lake ABCF 25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 100 8.5 Lake Buhlow Lake (Pineville) 100 32 101401 ABC 50 5.0 6.0-1 250 8.5 101501 250 32 500 Big Saline Bayou: -From Catahoula Lake to Saline Lake ABC 75 5.0 6.0-8.5 101502 Saline Lake ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-1 32 500 8.5 101503 Old Saline Bayou From Saline Lake to Red River ABC 250 75 5.0 60 1 32 500 8.5 101504 Saline Bayou:- From Larto Lake to Saline Lake (Scenic) ABCG 45 10 5.0 6.0-32 165 8.5 101505 45 10 5.0 6.0-32 Larto Lake ABC1 165 8.5 101506 Big Creek:-H From headwaters to Saline Lake ABC 45 10 5.0 6.0-1 32 165 8.5 101601 Bayou Cocodrie: -From Little Cross Bayou to Wild Cow ABCFG 250 75 5.0 6.0-1 32 500 Bayou (Scenic) 8.5 Cocodrie Lake ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-32 500 101602 1 8.5 32 101603 Lake St. John ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-1 500 8.5 75 32 101604 Lake Concordia ABC250 5.0 6.0-500 8.5 101605 Bayou Cocodrie: - From Lake Concordia to Hwy. LA-15 ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-32 500

8.5

Table 3. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters Numerical Criteria Designated Code Subsegment Name: Subsegmenttream Description Uses CL SO₄ DO BAC °C TDS pН 101606 Bayou Cocodrie: - From Wild Cow Bayou to Red River ABC 250 75 6.0-500 5.0 32 8.5 101607 Bayou Cocodrie: Hwy.From LA-15 to Little Cross Bayou 250 BL75 [13] 6.0-2 32 500 8.5 Sabine River Basin (11) 110101 Toledo Bend Reservoir: - From Texas-Louisiana state Lline to ABCDF 120 60 5.0 6.0-34 500 1 Toledo Bend Dam 8.5 110201 Sabine River: -From Toledo Bend Dam to Confluence with Old 6.0-33 ABCD 120 60 5.0 500 River below Sabine Island WMA; includes Old RiverWildlife 8.5 Management Area Pearl Creek: - From headwaters its origin to its entrance into 110202 120 5.0 ABCDG 60 6.0-33 500 1 Sabine River (Scenic) 8.5 110301 Sabine River: -Confluence with From Old River below Sabine ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-1 35 N/A Island WMA Wildlife Management Area to Sabine Lake 8.5 (Estuarine) Black Bayou: - From Pirogue Ditchboundary between segments 110302 ABC N/A N/A 4.0 32 N/A 6.0-1 1103 and 1106 to Sabine Lake (Estuarine) 8.5 110303 Sabine Lake (Estuarine) ABCE N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-35 4 N/A 8.5 Sabine Pass (Estuarine) N/A N/A 4.0 6.5-4 35 N/A 110304 ABCE 9.0 110401 Bayou Toro: H From headwaters to La. Hwy. LA-473 ABC 25 25 5.0 6.0-32 150 8.5 110402 Bayou Toro: La. Hwy. From LA-473 to its entrance into ABC 25 25 5.0 6.0-32 150 1 Sabine River 8.5 110501 5.0 6.0-West Anacoco Creek: HFrom headwaters to Vernon Lake ABC 15 10 1 32 90 8.5 110502 East Anacoco Creek: H From headwaters to Vernon Lake ABC 15 10 6.0-32 90 8.5 15 5.0 32 110503 Vernon Lake ABC 10 6.0-1 90 8.5 ABC 15 10 6.0-32 90 110504 Bayou Anacoco: -From Vernon Lake to Anacoco Lake 5.0 1 8.5 110505 Anacoco Lake ABC 15 10 5.0 6.0-32 90 8 5 15 10 110506 Bayou Anacoco: -From Anacoco Lake to Cypress Creek ABC 5.0 6.0-32 90 8.5 110507 Bayou Anacoco: -From Cypress Creek to Sabine River ABC 150 300 5.0 6.0-32 1.000 8.5 110601 Vinton Waterway: -From Vinton to ICWW Intracoastal ABC N/A N/A 4.0 6.0-35 N/A Waterway (Estuarine) 8.5 110602 Black Bayou: -From ICWWW to Pirogue DitchIntracoastal ABC N/A N/A 4.0 35 N/A 6.0-1 Waterway to boundary between segments 1103 and 1106 8.5 (Estuarine) Sabine River Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 110701 ABCE N/A N/A 5.0 6.5-4 32 N/A three-mile limit 9.0 Terrebonne Basin (12) 120101 Bayou Portage: From headwaters to Bayou Grosse Tete ABC 2.5 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 200 8.5 Bayou Poydras: From headwaters to Bayou Choctaw 250 75 32 500 120102 ABC 6.0-8.5 23 500 250 75 120103 Bayou Choctaw: From confluence with Bayou Poydras to ABC5.0 6.0-Bayou Grosse Tete 8.5 120104 Bayou Grosse Tete: From headwaters to ICWW near Wilbert ABC 25 25 5.0 6.0-1 32 200 8.5 120105 Chamberlin Canal: From Chamberlin to Bayou Choctaw ABC 250 75 5.0 1 32 500 6.0-8.5 120106 Bayou Plaquemine: -From Plaquemine Lock to ICWW ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-32 500 1 Intracoastal Waterway 8.5 120107 Upper Grand River and Lower Flat River:—H From headwaters ABC 250 75 5.0 6.0-1 32 500 to ICWW Intracoastal Waterway 8.5 120108 False River ABC 25 25 32 200 5.0 6.0 -8.5

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9.0

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90

three-mile limit